FILED
Clark
District Court

APR 28 2005

For The Northern Mariana Islands

By\_\_\_\_\_\_(Deputy Clerk)

- For Publication on Court's Web Site -

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

ROMEO P. NACAR, Civil Action No. 05-0005 **Plaintiff** NOTICE OF ORDER v. **DENYING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS** JOSE C. AYUYU; MARCIA AYUYU; M&N COMPANY, and doing business as Ruris Apartments STRIKING DOE DEFENDANTS and Susupe Garden Apartments; FROM CAPTION OF OPPOSITION TO MOTION and, McDONALD'S RESTAU-RANTS OF SAIPAN, INC., a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Corporation, Defendants

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THIS MATTER came before the court on Thursday, April 28, 2005, for hearing of defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint for failure to state a claim against all named defendants. Plaintiff appeared by and through his attorney, Mark B. Hanson; defendants appeared by and through their attorney, F. Matthew Smith.

The court announced its tentative ruling to deny the motion. At the conclusion of the hearing it adopted its tentative ruling, for the following reasons.

Plaintiff's verified complaint contains five claims for relief. The first claim invokes the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201 et seq., and the remaining four "state law" claims are brought under the supplemental jurisdiction provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

Defendants argue that plaintiff's complaint fails to make out a claim for relief under the FLSA and that it must be dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. Dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction is appropriate if the court concludes this civil action does not arise under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

A motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted will succeed only if from the complaint it appears beyond doubt that plaintiffs can prove no set of facts in support of their claim that would entitle them to relief. Morley v. Walker, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). All allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Miranda v. Clark Co., Nevada, 319 F.3d 465, 468 (9th Cir.) (en banc), cert. denied, 124 S.Ct. 64 (2003).

At this stage in the proceedings and on this undeveloped record, and taking as true the allegations of the complaint and viewing them in the light most favorable to plaintiff, the court cannot say that there is *no* set of facts which would support plaintiff's FLSA claim. It is simply too early in the lawsuit to make such a determination. Federal question jurisdiction has been properly invoked by the allegations of the complaint.

Title 28, U.S.C. § 1367 provides in relevant part that in any civil action in which the court has original jurisdiction, it also has supplemental jurisdiction over all other claims that are so related to claims in the original-jurisdiction action that they form part of the same case or controversy. As pleaded, the supplemental Commonwealth law-based claims are incontrovertibly related to

the FLSA claim and form part of the same case or controversy. None of the reasons for the court to decline the exercise of supplemental jurisdiction are present. See 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c) (1) - (4). The general motion to dismiss the supplemental Commonwealth claims is denied.

FOR THE FOREGOING REASONS, defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint is denied on all grounds.

Defendants shall file and serve their answer within ten days after notice of this order. Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(a)(4)(A).

At the conclusion of the hearing, plaintiff orally moved to remove the mention of "Doe" defendants in his April 14, 2005, opposition to the motion to dismiss. Defendants posed no objection and the court struck the reference.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 28th day of April, 2005.

ALEX R. MUNSON

Judge